

**7813. Misbranding of Knorr's Genuine Hien Fong. U. S. \* \* \* v. 275 Dozen Bottles of Knorr's Genuine Hien Fong. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11931. I. S. No. 9239-r. S. No. C-1717.)**

On February 7, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 275 dozen bottles of Knorr's Genuine Hien Fong, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 23, 1919, consigned by the Knorr Medical Co., Detroit, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of alcohol, oil of mint, and water, with a small amount of ether.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the packages in which the article was shipped, on the wrapper enclosing, on the label on the bottle containing, and in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, to wit, (shipping package) "Medicine for Croup, Diphtheria, Throat, Stomach Troubles," (wrapper) "Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, and Sore Throat and as a prophylactic in suspected cases of Croup and Diphtheria," (bottle) "Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, Summer Complaint, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Grippe, \* \* \* Tonsillitis, Sore Throat. In case of Diphtheria and Croup, these drops may be used to advantage as a gargle; in connection with the regular prescribed treatment," (circular) "Grippe \* \* \*. In Inflammation and weakness of the eyes \* \* \*. Dullness of Ears \* \* \*. Catarrh and Hayfever \* \* \*. In Suspected Diphtheria and Croup the Essence will be valuable as a prophylactic treatment \* \* \*. Catarrh \* \* \* Cholera Morbus and Summer Complaint," were false and fraudulent.

On May 20, 1920, Oscar Gotsch, claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7814. Misbranding of Benetol Suppositories No. 2. U. S. \* \* \* v. 4 Boxes of Benetol Suppositories No. 2. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11579. I. S. No. 8799-r. S. No. C-1785.)**

On November 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4 boxes of Benetol Suppositories No. 2, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 21, 1919, by the Benetol Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of suppositories having a cacao butter base and containing alpha- and beta-naphthol, boric acid, and small amounts of menthol and phenol.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article on the boxes containing, and in the booklet accompanying the article, to wit, (box) "Benetol Suppositories for Women \* \* \* for the treatment of the special diseases of women \* \* \* use in vagina \* \* \*. Directions as a general disinfectant and local tonic: Insert a suppository into the vagina at night before retiring. For the treatment of leucorrhœa (whites), vaginitis, vulvitis, cervicitis, endometritis, gonorrhœa and all diseases of the vagina and for inflammation, or irritation of the cervix (mouth of the womb). Insert a suppository high in the vagina at night and take Benetol douche next morning \* \* \*," (booklet, page 9) " \* \* \* Leucorrhœa or whites—insert a suppository for women at night high in the vagina and next morning take a two quart douche containing a tablespoonful of Benetol. Other diseases peculiar to women—vulvitis, vaginitis, cervicitis, endometritis, etc., are treated by the same method. \* \* \*" (page 10) " \* \* \* Benetol Suppositories for women \* \* \* The suppositories ' \* \* \* Benetol Douche.' \* \* \* This treatment is of especial value in leucorrhœa and vaginitis and of course as a \* \* \* treatment of the sexual diseases' \* \* \*," were false and fraudulent.

On May 8, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7815. Misbranding of Methylets. U. S. \* \* \* v. 44 Bottles of Methylets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11922. I. S. No. 8616-r. S. No. C-1709.)**

On February 6, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 44 bottles of Methylets, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 30, 1916, by Sharp & Dohme, Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Sharp & Dohme's Methylets \* \* \* Manufactured only by Sharp & Dohme. Baltimore."

Analysis of a sample made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of gelatin capsules containing a mixture of methylene blue, santal oil, copaiba, and oil of cinnamon.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that the statements in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, to wit, " \* \* \* Methylets \* \* \* of great value in all forms of urethritis—especially gonorrheal and allied varieties. Its administration in acute cases is rapidly followed by a pronounced modification of all inflammatory symptoms. It shortens the duration, lessens the severity, and renders complications less frequent and protracted. \* \* \* A valuable auxiliary in the treatment of all stages of gonorrhea or its complications. \* \* \* Early stages of gonorrhea—where the discharge is thick and purulent—require one Methylet every four hours for five or six days. This will rapidly change the consistency of the discharge, diminish its amount, and relieve the painful symptoms, whatever they may be. In the latter and chronic stages—where the discharge is slight and mucoid in character, or reduced to the 'morning drop'—one Methylet three times a day will be all that is necessary to produce the desired effect. \* \* \* In the numerous complications of Gonorrhea that attack